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Agenda item 35

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

Security Council

Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 15 June 2016, regarding the thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions (see annex).

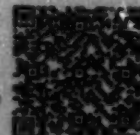
I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kaha Imundze
Permanent Representative

16-10412 (E) 280616



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Annex to identical letters dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions

The thirty-sixth round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 15 June 2016. The participants in the discussions took part, in their individual capacity, in two working groups, the first focusing on security and stability in the Russian-occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, and the other on issues related to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin. The discussions were co-chaired by representatives of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States of America. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, as well as representatives of the Russian occupation regimes in Sokhumi and Tskhinvali, took part in the discussions.

Within both working groups, the participants from Georgia raised the issue of the murder committed on 19 May in the village of Khurcha. The Georgian side provided additional information about the murder and demanded the immediate detention of the accused. Georgia's position was unanimously supported by the Co-Chairs and other participants. Unfortunately, the representatives of the occupation regime failed to provide any meaningful information on the case. The participants expressed their hope that the next meeting of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism in Gali on 6 July would provide more clarity on the case.

Within the first working group, the participants from Georgia reviewed the grave security situation in the occupied regions, particularly the ongoing militarization, illegal military drills and the de facto annexation process of Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions by the Russian Federation. Against this background, the Georgian side called upon the Russian Federation to fulfil the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement and to confirm the non-use of force commitment, in reciprocity for the legally binding pledge on the non-use of force, which was taken unilaterally by Georgia several times. The commitment has to be ensured by international security arrangements in the occupied regions.

Within both working groups, the Georgian side paid special attention to the continued installation of razor-wire fences, so-called "border" signs and other artificial barriers along the occupation line, which grossly violates the fundamental rights of the local population. A principled discussion was held on the detentions and kidnappings of Georgian citizens on the grounds of so-called "illegal border crossing". The participants from Georgia demanded guarantees for free and safe movement across the occupation line, the urgent need for which was proved by the murder committed by the so-called "border guards" near the occupation line.

Within the second working group, the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in the occupied territories was reviewed. A long discussion was held on the

prohibition of native-language education for ethnic Georgians in the Gali district. The Georgian side stressed the need for effective measures to resolve the issue prior to the new academic year.

The participants from Georgia talked extensively about the importance of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. The Russian Federation, as is its custom, politicized the issue, upon the pretext of the adoption of the General Assembly resolution on the status of internally displaced persons and refugees. Notably, the Co-Chairs and the US representatives underlined the necessity of substantial discussion on the return of internally displaced persons.

Within the first working group, the participants discussed all agenda items, while the representatives of the Russian Federation and the occupation regimes walked out of the second working group during the discussion on the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. This fact once again underlines their non-constructive approach towards human rights and humanitarian problems, as well as towards the principles of negotiations in general.

An informational session on communication and transparency measures was held on 13 June.

The next round of the Geneva international discussions will be held on 4 and 5 October 2016.

**Security Council**

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Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 1 April to 3 June 2016)**I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2252 (2015), by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 31 July 2016 and requested me to report on the implementation of the mandate every 60 days. It covers developments from 1 April to 3 June 2016 and contains recommendations for the renewal of the mandate.

II. Political and economic developments**Peace process**

2. Since my most recent report (S/2016/341), noticeable progress has been made towards the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. On 26 April, after a week of intense negotiations over his security detail, the Chair of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (SPLM/A in Opposition), Riek Machar, returned to Juba and was sworn in as the First Vice-President of South Sudan. The swearing-in ceremony was witnessed by government officials, religious and community leaders and representatives of the international community. In his remarks, the First Vice-President outlined the immediate challenges facing the country, including the stabilization of the security situation and the economy, the provision of humanitarian relief to those in need in rural and urban settings, and ensuring national reconciliation and healing. For his part, the President, Salva Kiir, hailed the return of Mr. Machar as marking the end of the civil war and the return of peace and stability. He also apologized to the people for the suffering caused by the war and pledged to resolve all outstanding issues relating to the peace agreement amicably.

3. In addition to the First Vice-President, several other key leaders of SPLM/A in Opposition returned to Juba, including the Deputy Chair, Alfred Ladu Gore, and the Chief of the General Staff, Simon Gatwech Dual. Their return was preceded by the completion of the first phase of the transitional security arrangements, which included the arrival of 1,370 security personnel of SPLM/A in Opposition, including representatives of the Joint Integrated Police and the Strategic Defence and Security

* Reissued for technical reasons on 27 June 2016.



Review Board, and the redeployment of forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) 25 km outside Juba. However, the verification of the redeployment, including troop numbers and locations, continues to pose a challenge for the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism.

4. On 28 April, the President issued Decree No. 222/2016, appointing 30 ministers and eight deputy ministers to constitute the transitional Government of National Unity, in accordance with the peace agreement. The transitional Government was subsequently inaugurated on 29 April, beginning the 30-month transitional period. In accordance with the power-sharing formula contained in the peace agreement, the Government, which was allotted 53 per cent of the ministerial posts in the transitional Government, appointed 16 ministers, including those of Finance, Commerce and Economic Planning, Defence and Veterans' Affairs, and National Security, while SPLM/A in Opposition, with 33 per cent of the allocated ministries, appointed 10 ministers, including those of Petroleum, Mining and Industries and for the Interior and Wildlife Conservation. The other political parties and the former detainees, each allocated 7 per cent, appointed two ministers each: the other political parties the Ministers for Cabinet Affairs and for Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Animal Resources and Fisheries and the former detainees those for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and Transport, Roads and Bridges. Only the Government met the 25 per cent requirement for representation of women, as stipulated in the peace agreement, nominating four women. SPLM/A in Opposition nominated two women, while no women were nominated by either the other political parties or the former detainees.

5. During meetings of the Presidency (consisting of the President, the First Vice-President and Vice-President James Wani Igga) on 31 May, 1 June and 3 June, a number of issues were discussed in order to move the implementation of the peace agreement forward. They included the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political detainees and prisoners of war, the cantonment of forces, the appointment of presidential advisers and the formation of the transitional National Legislative Assembly. The Presidency endorsed the decision of 27 May of the Council of Ministers to establish cantonment areas in the greater Equatoria and greater Bahr el-Ghazal regions, in addition to greater Upper Nile. The Joint Military Ceasefire Commission was tasked with developing identification criteria for the sites in greater Equatoria and verification of the presence of SPLM/A in Opposition forces in greater Bahr el-Ghazal. It was also agreed that the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism would complete the verification of the demilitarization of Juba.

6. In response to the discontent of the parties over the President's unilateral appointment of 10 presidential advisers on 4 May, with portfolios including military affairs, local government, security, education, economic affairs, legal affairs, agriculture, religious affairs and special affairs, as well as a special adviser to the President and Presidential Envoy, the Presidency reached a compromise, agreeing to appoint 19 presidential advisers. They would be the 10 nominated by the President, 6 nominated by SPLM/A in Opposition and 3 nominated by the other political parties and the former detainees.

7. The Presidency also agreed to expedite the formation of the transitional National Legislative Assembly. To that end, the 10 members who had been appointed by the President on 27 April and subsequently sworn in on 23 May to

replace deceased parliamentarians were endorsed. The remaining six vacant seats, however, will be filled by the Presidency after joint consultation with the relevant constituencies. All parliamentarians who had vacated their seats after the conflict in December 2013 were also reinstated with immediate effect. The disagreement over the appointment of 17 new parliamentarians allocated to the other political parties was resolved on 30 May, with the intervention of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. The leaders of the two coalitions of the other political parties, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Animal Resources and Fisheries and leader of the National Alliance, Lam Akol, and the Minister for Cabinet Affairs and leader of the National Agenda, Martin Elia Lomuro, agreed that representatives of the other political parties in the transitional Assembly would consist of the 12 parties that had signed the peace agreement and attended the multi-party symposium held in Addis Ababa in June 2014 and the 5 other parties whose representatives had attended the symposium but did not sign the agreement. At the time of reporting, however, the formation of the transitional Assembly continued to be delayed owing to disagreements among the parties over the procedure for the election of the Speaker and the accommodation of members who had changed their political affiliation.

Other political developments

8. Further to my previous report, in which I reported on the passage of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Act 2016, discussions are continuing with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission of South Sudan and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management regarding its implementation. Although implementation was postponed by the Commission on 10 May, humanitarian workers were told to expect it to begin at some time in June.

9. At the State level, the formation of state and local administrations continued, in accordance with the establishment order on the creation of 28 States (No. 36/2015), notwithstanding the endorsement by the parties of the injunction on its implementation taken out by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, and pending the resolution of state boundaries by an inclusive national boundaries commission. On 17 April, the President issued a separate order on the creation of new counties within the 28 states. The continued implementation of the order has led to mounting financial and capacity constraints and intercommunal tensions over boundary disputes, the location of county headquarters and the sharing of resources. On 1 June, however, the Presidency agreed to establish a 15-member committee to review the number of states and their boundaries and make recommendations on the way forward. The committee will consist of four members from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Government, three from SPLM/A in Opposition, one from the former detainees, two from the other political parties and five international representatives, including from the troika (Norway, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa. The committee, once constituted, will have 30 days to complete its work.

Economic developments

10. The economic situation remained dire. Owing to diminished global oil prices, the foreign exchange reserves at the Bank of South Sudan are severely depleted.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the 12-month increase in the consumer price index reached 245 per cent in March 2016 and 266 per cent in April 2016, driven mainly by surging food prices. Fuel shortages have re-emerged and salary payments for civil servants are now three months in arrears. The official accession of South Sudan to the East African Community, expected in October 2016, and parliamentary approval for the revenue authority law could potentially improve the medium-term to long-term prospects for the economy.

III. Security situation

11. The security situation remained tense in the greater Upper Nile and greater Bahr el-Ghazal regions, with intercommunal tensions remaining high in Boma and Jonglei, partly as a result of a cross-border attack into Gambella, Ethiopia. Armed clashes intensified in Wau County in Western Bahr el-Ghazal between SPLA, SPLM/A in Opposition and unknown armed groups. In the greater Equatorias, violence involving armed groups, accompanied by reports of land-grabbing and the harassment of civilians, continued to be reported.

Greater Upper Nile region

12. The political impasse between the newly appointed authorities in Boma and the Cobra faction of the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army continued, with fears of renewed conflict in Pibor. Early in April, the South Sudan Council of Churches attempted to mediate between the parties. Meanwhile, fighting among the Anuak communities of Pochalla North and Pochalla South counties in Jonglei, which began at the end of March, with the reported involvement of the Cobra faction and members of the Murle community, subsided. According to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, an estimated 22,000 civilians from Pochalla North were displaced by the fighting, with many fleeing to nearby payams bordering Ethiopia.

13. As the fighting ceased in Pochalla, armed elements, allegedly belonging to the Murle community, crossed the South Sudanese border and attacked 13 villages in the Gambella region of western Ethiopia on 15 April. The attackers reportedly killed 186 civilians and returned to Likuangole, Boma, with more than 100 abducted Ethiopian children and hundreds of head of cattle. The Ethiopian National Defence Forces immediately crossed into Pochalla South and Pochalla North counties in order to recover the abducted children. On 10 May, the Chief of the Cobra faction and Deputy Defence Minister, David Yau Yau, travelled to Gumuruk to restore good relations with traditional chiefs and the new Boma administration. The Deputy Defence Minister, the Boma Governor, Baba Medan, and Murle traditional chiefs are reportedly working together to retrieve some of the abducted children from Pibor and Likuangole counties. As at 3 June, 78 children had been recovered.

14. In Unity, the several weeks of calm notwithstanding, fighting broke out on 13 April between South Sudan Liberation Army soldiers under the command of Major General Matthew Puljang and armed civilians in Riek payam, Mayom County. At least 20 people were reportedly killed. Meanwhile, in Upper Nile, although the situation remained calm, UNMISS received increasing reports about a build-up of SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition troops along the west bank of the Nile.

Greater Bahr el-Ghazal region

15. The security situation worsened in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, with persistent reports of harassment of civilians in the town of Wau and armed clashes between SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition forces in Wau County. On 5 April, UNMISS observed a build-up of SPLA forces in the Wau area, including the deployment of Mi-17 and Mi-24 attack helicopters and the presence of some 200 to 300 troops at the airport. The Mission also received reports of an aerial bombardment of SPLM/A in Opposition positions in Nvokongo and Ngo Sulungu. Fighting continued over the following two days, with reports of heavy casualties on both sides, while areas around Loko Loko and Mboro were completely destroyed. Subsequently, thousands of people were displaced and remain in hiding in the bush (see paras. 20 and 32 below). The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism has thus far been unable to travel to the site to verify the reports, owing to security and logistical constraints.

16. In mid-May, UNMISS also received reports of heavy clashes between SPLM/A in Opposition elements and the Justice and Equality Movement south of Diem Zubeir, some 75 km south of the town of Raga, during which the Movement allegedly incurred heavy casualties. In addition, the security situation in Western Bahr el-Ghazal continues to be adversely affected by the presence of armed migrant cattle-keepers from Warrap, who allegedly have the support of locally deployed SPLA forces.

Greater Equatoria region

17. In Central Equatoria, the security situation remained tense, with continued reports of violence involving armed groups, as well as land-grabbing, looting and harassment of civilians. UNMISS received reports from local community sources of the increased presence of armed groups and attacks on the roads to Morobo, Torit and Kaya. On 12 April, an international NGO team travelling on the Yei-Morobo road was ambushed and two national staff were killed by an unknown armed group (see para. 21 below). On 7 May, communal violence erupted between Mundari and Bari communities in the town of Mangalla, Terekeka County, over the administrative ownership of the town, resulting in four deaths, including three SPLA guards of the Jubek Governor. Several incidents allegedly perpetrated by SPLA also took place, including allegations of looting of crops and harassment of civilians following SPLA deployments in Juba County under the transitional security arrangements. The fatal shooting of an aid worker on 15 May (see para. 21 below) has prompted local civil society organizations to call for the immediate relocation of SPLA outside Yei. Meanwhile, in Juba, the situation has remained tense but stable since the arrival of the First Vice-President.

18. In Western Equatoria, the Government and the South Sudan National Liberation Movement signed a peace agreement on 2 April, following mediation facilitated by the faith-based Council for Peace supported by UNMISS and assisted by the Governor of Gbudwe. The agreement provides for the integration of members of the Movement into SPLA, the South Sudan National Police Service or other organized forces. Meanwhile, there has been limited progress in negotiations between the Government and other armed youth groups in the region. The South Sudan People's Patriotic Front is reportedly increasing operations in the area and incidents attributed to the group were reported in Li-Rangu, Yambio County, and on

the Nagero-Tambura road, with reported clashes with SPLA. Reported looting and ambushes of humanitarian and commercial vehicles in Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria, are believed to have been carried out by armed elements affiliated to SPLM/A in Opposition. Insecurity was also reported along the Juba-Nimule road, with uniformed armed men stopping vehicles at gunpoint, allegedly linked to the deployment of SPLA soldiers in the area.

IV. Humanitarian situation

19. In April and May, the humanitarian situation remained severe in terms of scale, scope and urgency. A combination of fighting in previously stable areas of the country, mounting food insecurity, economic decline and humanitarian funding gaps continued to make life unbearable for many civilians.

20. In April, humanitarian partners succeeded in reaching Mboro in Western Bahr el-Ghazal for the first time since November 2015. On 21 April, a humanitarian assessment was undertaken simultaneously with an inter-agency humanitarian response, during which about 7,000 conflict-affected people benefited. On 20 May, an inter-agency humanitarian assessment was conducted in the greater Baggari area outside the town of Wau, in locations that had not been accessible for more than seven months. Initial findings indicated visible destruction of civilian property and livelihoods and looting and vandalizing of community assets, such as schools and health facilities. High rates of sexual and gender-based violence were also reported. The affected communities indicated that food, shelter and non-food items and agricultural inputs were their priority needs.

21. Humanitarian actors continued to encounter challenges to their operations, including insecurity, active hostilities, bureaucratic impediments and logistical constraints. Humanitarian partners reported 78 access incidents in May and 48 in April, compared with 60 in March and 62 in February. In May, violence against humanitarian personnel or assets accounted for 73 per cent of all reported incidents. In April, active hostilities in Upper Nile resulted in the relocation of 17 aid workers from Ulang County. On 12 April, an international NGO team working with the Mine Action Service travelling on the Yei-Morobo road was ambushed by an unknown armed group, which reportedly targeted and killed two South Sudanese staff members. Early in May, a South Sudanese staff member of an international NGO was killed at home in Juba; on 10 May, the driver of a truck contracted by a United Nations agency was killed in an ambush on the Magwi-Torit road; and, on 15 May, a nun and medical doctor was shot in Yei while driving a marked ambulance, succumbing to her injuries some days later. The number of aid workers killed since December 2013 now totals 55.

22. The food security situation remained grave, with deterioration reported in some areas. Preliminary results of recent assessments indicate an early and widespread onset to the lean season, with the numbers of severely food-insecure persons potentially higher than in 2015 and at their highest since independence. The most significant deteriorations are in the greater Bahr el-Ghazal and Equatoria regions and are driven by poor market supply, high prices and poor harvests in some areas. Marginal improvements in parts of the greater Upper Nile region are largely attributed to improved access and humanitarian assistance, underscoring the need to

maintain and expand support in the coming lean season. The situation for populations in Unity remains of grave concern.

23. The combined effects of food shortages, continued insecurity and economic decline have also triggered a significant movement of people from South Sudan into neighbouring countries. According to humanitarian actors, from January to mid-May 2016, more than 115,000 South Sudanese had fled to neighbouring countries, including about 70,000 who fled to the Sudan. Although most of the arrivals were from Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, some were also recorded from Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap. New movement patterns were reported into the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, with 12,000 and 11,000 new arrivals, respectively. Movements were also recorded from Eastern Equatoria into Kenya and Uganda.

24. The operational challenges notwithstanding, humanitarian partners continued to scale up their response. Since the beginning of 2016, more than 2.36 million people have been reached with humanitarian and protection assistance, which includes more than 1.47 million people who have received food assistance, 834,551 people who have been assisted in accessing improved water sources, 285,057 children (39 per cent of whom are girls) who are accessing education and 148,560 children and pregnant and lactating women who have been treated for malnutrition. In total, 234,621 health consultations have been carried out in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas, with an additional 8,360 women accessing antenatal care services, 1,580 women assisted in delivery and 185 women accessing post-abortion care services. Humanitarian partners took advantage of the dry season to pre-position and deliver aid supplies where possible, especially in areas that are inaccessible by road during the rainy season. Ahead of the rains, to mitigate a possible cholera outbreak, humanitarian partners have also increased the pre-positioning of health and hygiene supplies across the country.

25. Funding remains a critical challenge. The Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016 is just 30 per cent funded, leaving a gap of \$899.6 million.

V. Implementation of the reprioritized mandated tasks

A. Protection of civilians

26. In implementing its mandate to protect civilians, UNMISS has continued to follow a three-tiered approach. Under tier 1, protection through dialogue and political engagement, my Special Representative has used her good offices to facilitate the continued support of regional and international partners for the implementation of the peace agreement and advocated directly with national counterparts to promote freedom of movement.

27. UNMISS has also continued to build local capacity for conflict management, peacebuilding and mediation, delivering 13 workshops for more than 1,150 attendees, representing State and traditional authorities, political parties, civil society organizations, cattle-keepers and communities at large. In Lakes, those efforts have contributed to the resolution of long-standing resource-based conflicts in Tonj. In Western Equatoria, local stakeholders discussed insecurity along the Yambio-Juba corridor. Meanwhile, other programmes were focused on enhancing the role of

women as peacebuilders in their communities. In a round-table discussion that was focused on leadership, democracy and conflict mitigation in Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, participants underscored the need for forgiveness, reconciliation and national healing, as well as the importance of conflict-prevention efforts. To mitigate security incidents in and around its sites for the protection of civilians, UNMISS also conducted a workshop for 60 community leaders in Upper Nile to raise their awareness of their roles in constructively cooperating with the delivery of humanitarian and protection services on site.

28. Under tier 2, protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, UNMISS has continued to protect some 169,983 internally displaced persons at six UNMISS sites nationwide. As at 3 June 2016, the largest of those sites included Bentiu, with 98,653 internally displaced persons, Juba, with 27,959 and Malakal, with 40,448. External threats to the sites were mitigated through outreach by the UNMISS military component and the establishment of additional watchtowers. Internal security was enhanced through a constant United Nations police presence, reinforced by the UNMISS military component, as necessary. During the reporting period, 398 security incidents were reported at the sites. There are currently 37 detainees in three holding facilities in Juba, Bentiu and Malakal.

29. UNMISS also worked to improve the security of the site at Malakal following the security incidents on 17 and 18 February, through contingency planning in conjunction with humanitarian actors and community leaders. Site rehabilitation also continued, including repairs and fortification of the physical security infrastructure. The Mission and humanitarian partners also assisted the relocation of the 22,000 remaining internally displaced Shilluk and Nuer from the UNMISS logistics base back to the site.

30. Beyond the protection sites, the UNMISS military component has increased its outreach into conflict-affected areas, primarily through sector-based patrolling from permanent and temporary operating bases. Long-duration patrols and dynamic air patrols have also assisted the expansion of its geographical reach. In addition, it is using early-warning indicators to plan patrols to potential flashpoint areas. In Bentiu and Leer, the Mission is working closely with humanitarian protection partners to identify hotspot locations in which civilians are at risk and is conducting regular foot patrols to the east and west of the protection site at Bentiu and evening patrols in the vicinity of Leer to improve security. It has also established a forward operating base in Malakal town to improve security for civilians.

31. Under tier 3, establishment of a protective environment, UNMISS continues to focus on extending protection activities beyond the protection sites, to build confidence and encourage an environment conducive to voluntary returns. In addition, on 6 May, my Special Representative met the First Vice-President, at his request, to discuss the voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons. Given the gravity of the issue, the First Vice-President requested close cooperation between the United Nations and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs on a framework for return and reintegration. Meanwhile, about 20,000 internally displaced persons were reported to have voluntarily left the protection sites at Bentiu, Bor and Juba. In Bentiu, nearly 10,000 left the site, probably owing to a resumption of humanitarian and protection services outside the site and a relative improvement in the security situation, as well as the need to cultivate crops ahead of the rainy season. In Jonglei, the "solutions working group" jointly facilitated the

return of 206 internally displaced persons from the site at Bor to Akobo. To support sustainable voluntary returns, the United Nations humanitarian country team is discussing a multidimensional response, including support for early recovery and community stabilization initiatives.

B. Monitoring and investigating human rights

32. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to monitor, investigate, verify and report on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, with a view to documenting past violations for accountability purposes. Developments in Wau County, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, were of particular concern, with several instances of heavy fighting between SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition in March and April, accompanied by reports of violations, including killings and harassment of civilians outside the town of Wau. Active hostilities and access constraints, including restrictions of movement imposed by SPLA, continued to hamper UNMISS efforts to investigate the violations. On 5 May, UNMISS gained access to Farajallah through Wau South payam, Baggari, Natabu, Brinji, Ngisa and Ngodakala, following the withdrawal of SPLA forces. Civilians had largely deserted the area, but a few residents indicated that SPLA soldiers had committed serious human rights abuses, including killing civilians, looting and burning civilian property. On 10 May, UNMISS observed that civilians had deserted Momoi payam and that most houses had been vandalized or burned down. A heavy SPLA presence was observed in Momoi and Bussa'a. UNMISS continued to gather information through interviews with victims, witnesses and other sources, including in Wau County, and to investigate alleged violations in the town of Wau, including the killing and harassment of civilians by SPLA.

33. During the reporting period, challenges to the administration of justice in accordance with international human rights standards continued. Cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention, proxy detention, detention in substandard conditions, detention in connection with acts not constituting crimes and detention on the orders of customary courts lacking the statutory authority to pass custodial sentences were observed, in particular at detention facilities in Juba, Kuajok and Rumbek in Lakes and Ganyel in Panyijar County in Unity.

34. Politically motivated detentions were a feature in various locations. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, at least 18 alleged opposition supporters were reportedly arrested between 9 and 11 April in Bar Mayen payam in Aweil South County and held in police custody. At least 7 of the detainees were reportedly released on 12 April, while 11 were transferred to military custody at an SPLA facility near Aweil. On 17 May, the 11 detainees were released without charge, reportedly on condition that they refrain from political activity. They had been physically mistreated. In Central Equatoria, UNMISS gathered information about an assault on a public prosecutor by SPLA soldiers in Rejaf payam on 22 April, after he had ordered the release, for lack of evidence, of 7 of the 11 detainees arrested by SPLA on 27 March, allegedly for attacking Dinka young people. The seven detainees were returned to police custody thereafter. On 27 April, the former Governor of Western Equatoria, Joseph Bakosoro, was released from the custody of the National Security Service, having been detained without formal charge since 22 December 2015.

35. A 14-year-old boy, accused with three others of stealing money from a colonel's house in Turalei County, Warrap, on 15 May, reportedly died after being mistreated by five SPLA soldiers. The soldiers have since been arrested. Meanwhile, at least two SPLA soldiers were reportedly taken into military custody over the shooting of an aid worker on 15 May in Yei. They are yet to be released into police custody.
36. Violations of freedom of expression continued during the reporting period. On 9 May, four staff members of the State-owned Voice of Eastern Equatoria radio station were detained for several hours by the National Security Service. Before being released on bail, they were warned against broadcasting anything critical of the Government.
37. Concerns relating to the promotion and protection of economic and social rights, including those relating to access to land and livelihoods, were also reported. Allegations of land-grabbing, potentially amounting to forced evictions, were received, including in areas in which cantonment sites were being established in Juba County. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, a government-supported land survey conducted in March and April in an area of the town of Aweil, ostensibly relating to the provision of public services, could also reportedly result in the eviction of economically vulnerable returnee women in the area. Elsewhere in the town, police officers took unilateral action on 4 April to intimidate local traders into closing their businesses briefly to draw attention to the non-payment of police salaries since February 2015. UNMISS is monitoring the disciplinary measures taken against the officers involved.
38. Restrictions on movement and access continued to pose a challenge to the monitoring and investigation of human rights violations in some areas. In the Equatorias, on 5 and 6 April, UNMISS integrated teams monitoring the human rights and security situation were denied access to Yei and Morobo counties via the Juba-Yei road for the third and fourth time since the previous reporting period. On 11 April, an UNMISS team was prevented from travelling to Ikotos County for the second time in recent months, preventing investigation of allegations of human rights violations committed by SPLA. On 26 April, the local authorities refused permission for an UNMISS human rights monitoring mission to go to Tambura and Source Yubu in Tambura County and it continued to be denied access to Yambio and Masia to monitor the human rights situation, following the directive issued by the Governor of Gbudwe (created by establishment order No. 36/2016) on 11 May prohibiting UNMISS patrols. On 2 June, the State Minister for Local Government committed himself to lifting the restriction on human rights monitoring activities, but at the time of writing that had yet to be tested.
39. Between 25 April and 9 May, the Government initiated a series of workshops on conflict-related sexual violence for members of the Joint Technical Working Group established by the Office of the President to oversee the implementation of the joint communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence, which it signed in October 2014. As part of its implementation strategy, the Government has requested assistance from the United Nations to organize a national consultation and a validation workshop to bring together all relevant stakeholders working on tackling crimes of sexual violence. On 9 May, my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict travelled to Juba and met the President, the First Vice-President and the Inspector General of Police. During her trip she called upon the Government and the

opposition to merge their two implementation plans to address conflict-related sexual violence in line with the new political dispensation and urged the transitional Government to ensure accountability for sexual violence crimes and exclude those responsible for human rights violations and sexual violence during the reconstitution of the national armed forces, through a vetting process.

40. During the period under review, 84 incidents affecting 1,605 children were reported, while the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Country Task Force verified 62 of those incidents, affecting 1,139 children. Denial of humanitarian access and the recruitment and use of children accounted for the majority of verified incidents, many of which were reported in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. Following the adoption by SPLM/A in Opposition in December 2015 of an action plan to end and prevent the recruitment, use, killing and maiming of children, the United Nations began preparing a release campaign. While no children have been formally released, SPLM/A in Opposition has appointed two senior child protection focal points, one military and one civilian, to engage with the United Nations. In May 2016, a joint United Nations-SPLA team embarked on the screening and verification of children associated with SPLA. Thus far, 22 boys have been registered and released from the ranks of SPLA in Bentiu and family tracing and reunification is continuing. Two schools were confirmed as vacated by armed forces and groups following United Nations verification missions.

C. Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance

41. During the reporting period, through close collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Juba and local humanitarian partners and representatives in the various sectors, UNMISS military personnel provided force protection for food drops, convoys and many other humanitarian activities. Force protection for main supply routes also improved conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

42. The Mine Action Service continued to play a key role in creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance through surveys, route assessments and mine clearance. During the reporting period, the Service assessed 437 km of roads, including the road from Leer to Rumbek, released 4,501,008 m² of land and destroyed 418 landmines, 3,462 items of unexploded ordnance and 28,098 items of small arms ammunition. In Leer and Bentiu, working together with humanitarian partners, it surveyed and cleared more than 31 school sites. It also surveyed and cleared borehole sites for international NGOs in Bentiu and Mundri to restore safe access to clean water. Through survey and clearance of the airstrip, it provided an emergency response to the need to dispose of explosive ordnance after recent fighting in Pibor. It also deployed explosive detection dogs at the site for the protection of civilians in Juba to assist United Nations police officers with search and weapon-clearing exercises. On 25 April, the Service responded to an incident in which a rocket-propelled grenade hit and penetrated a container within the humanitarian hub of the UNMISS compound in Bentiu. It also provided risk education sessions to 76,486 civilians and safety briefings on landmines for 425 UNMISS staff and humanitarian workers.

D. Supporting the implementation of the peace agreement

43. During the reporting period, my Special Representative used her good offices, in coordination with the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, Festus Mogae, and the African Union High Representative, Alpha Oumar Konaré, to facilitate the return of Riek Machar and other SPLM/A in Opposition leaders to Juba, enabling the establishment of the transitional Government. Between 24 March and 10 April, UNMISS, in coordination with the Commission, supported the implementation of the first phase of the transitional security arrangements, including by providing transport for 360 of 1,370 SPLM/A in Opposition troops to Juba, as well as representatives of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and 22 officers to support the establishment of the Joint Integrated Police. In addition, UNMISS provided logistics support for handling flights in Malakal and the provision of fuel to SPLM/A in Opposition for vehicles and boats for moving troops from Kaldak to Malakal. It also provided heavy engineering support and mine action services for the preparation of three sites in Juba to receive the incoming troops. UNMISS is currently working with the Commission to facilitate the implementation of the second phase of the transitional security arrangements.

44. In support of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, UNMISS continued to provide force protection and logistics support to facilitate its operations. On 24 April, the Mission agreed to provide the Mechanism with up to 24 vehicles in support of its mandate. During the reporting period, UNMISS also supported the establishment of an additional monitoring and verification team in Torit, Eastern Equatoria, and the relocation of a monitoring and verification team in Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, to Wau, Western Bahr el-Ghazal. Nine teams are now operational in South Sudan. Access constraints and bureaucratic impediments, however, continue to hamper the monitoring and verification activities of the Mechanism outside the greater Upper Nile region. Most recently, on 20 May, the monitoring and verification team leader in Torit was arrested and detained by local authorities. The verification of the implementation of the transitional security arrangements for Juba continues to be constrained by the non-disclosure of forces by the Government.

45. On 16 May, the Joint Operations Centre, tasked with deconflicting the operations of security forces in Juba, began basic operations. In support of the operations of the Centre, UNMISS has co-located four United Nations police officers. Partners of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission are also working to provide other logistical and material support. On 24 May, the Minister of the Interior issued a directive establishing the Joint Management Team that will oversee the Joint Integrated Police. On 26 May and 3 June, respectively, the Joint Management Team met and agreed to develop guidelines for the operations of the Joint Integrated Police and recommended that training be started using the existing facilities at the police academy in Rajaf. To resolve the continuing disagreement among the parties over the authority, reporting and functions of the Joint Integrated Police, the Minister has mandated that the Joint Management Team report directly to him.

46. My Special Representative also continued her efforts to facilitate the coordination of international support for the peace process. Following the formation of the transitional Government on 29 April, she convened meetings of international and regional members of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to

continue monitoring progress and coordinate engagement with the newly formed Government. During the meetings, the international partners proposed key messages to be delivered to the transitional Government, including on the issue of monitoring and responding to negative propaganda that could undermine the peace process, advocacy for unimpeded humanitarian access, encouraging coordination with international partners to address the national economic crisis and calling for the urgent operationalization of the transitional security institutions.

E. Cross-cutting issues

47. On 21 April, UNMISS held a national women's peace forum, as the culmination of 16 subnational women's peace forums held nationwide in 2015 and 2016 with the participation of more than 700 women. The forum highlighted the important role of women in the peace process, the protection of women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence and the prevention of conflict. Similarly, on 25 and 26 May, the women of South Sudan, with support from the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, organized a two-day national women's peace conference, attracting 530 participants, to strengthen collaboration among women's networks and organizations and develop an effective mechanism for women's inclusive and accountable participation in the implementation of the peace agreement.

48. UNMISS also worked to enhance public understanding of its mandate, its support for the implementation of the peace agreement and activities relating to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism. In addition to weekly press briefings, UNMISS has undertaken outreach in all field offices and organized events for civil society and communities in Juba, where key messages on peace were shared and copies of the peace agreement distributed in four languages. Meanwhile, United Nations Radio Miraya provided daily coverage of the implementation of the peace process.

49. Across the Mission area, UNMISS has undertaken activities focused on awareness of HIV/AIDS and voluntary confidential counselling and testing services, targeting all civilian and uniformed members of the Mission. In Juba, an additional 24 HIV/AIDS peer educators, including 5 women, completed training. In addition, 2,747 peacekeepers, including 240 women, received HIV/AIDS awareness training, with 39 personnel, including 5 women, receiving voluntary confidential counselling and testing services. In addition, three people, including a woman, received post-exposure prophylaxis. Public outreach activities were conducted in collaboration with other humanitarian actors. The Mission conducted two workshops for national staff working at the sites for the protection of civilians at Malakal and Bentiu; and 74 national staff members, including a woman, of diverse non-governmental agencies in Malakal and Bentiu received training on HIV/AIDS. The Mission also raised awareness of HIV/AIDS among 3,129 civilians, including 548 women, at the protection sites. Sustained weekly radio broadcasts enabled UNMISS to raise the awareness of an estimated 67,137 people, including 33,003 women, of HIV/AIDS.

VI. Staffing and status of deployment of surge capacity

50. As at 3 June, the strength of UNMISS civilian personnel stood at 2,581, comprising 850 international staff members, 1,306 national staff members and 425 United Nations Volunteers.

51. The UNMISS military strength stood at 12,298, consisting of 11,750 military personnel, 361 staff officers and 187 military liaison officers. UNMISS anticipates the incremental deployment of additional engineering capability of up to 379 personnel and the establishment of a level II hospital in Bentiu. The UNMISS police strength stood at 1,475 of the authorized 2,001 officers, including 591 individual police officers, 55 corrections officers and 829 personnel in formed police units. As part of the increased ceiling for police, an additional 70 formed police unit personnel from Rwanda were deployed to Malakal in March and 103 formed police unit personnel from Ghana were deployed to Bentiu in May. Preparations are under way for the deployment of two additional formed police units from Rwanda and Ghana to Juba and Bentiu, respectively. To date, 74 of the planned 100 individual police officers (specialized trainers) earmarked for the training of the Joint Integrated Police have been deployed.

52. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement the United Nations zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse and other targets contained in my report to the General Assembly on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (A/69/779). That was achieved through the UNMISS standing task force on sexual exploitation and abuse and the Conduct and Discipline Advisory Group. UNMISS also concluded a memorandum of understanding with NGOs operating from UNMISS premises, obliging them to report all incidents of misconduct, in particular sexual exploitation and abuse involving their staff members, to UNMISS. That will enable the Mission to investigate alleged perpetrators as warranted. The UNMISS immediate response team was inaugurated on 14 April. The team will provide a comprehensive and immediate response to cases of alleged sexual exploitation and abuse involving United Nations personnel.

VII. Violations of the status-of-forces agreement, international humanitarian law and the security of United Nations personnel

53. During the reporting period, UNMISS recorded 33 violations of the status-of-forces agreement, 23 of which were restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and associated partners. Incidents included violations of UNMISS premises and equipment, demand for payment of taxes, confiscation of United Nations property and interference with air and land operations. Other violations included interference with the implementation of the UNMISS mandate, direct attacks on persons seeking protection at UNMISS sites for the protection of civilians, arrests, detentions, assaults and threats against and robbery from UNMISS personnel. Reported violations were committed by government agencies.

54. In Bentiu on 25 and 26 April, small arms and rocket-propelled grenades were fired in the direction of the UNMISS compound by an armed group: two of the grenades landed inside the compound, damaging a residential container in the

humanitarian hub, and a bullet injured an internally displaced person in the protection site. The motive for the attack is unknown.

55. Two UNMISS national staff members, who had initially been arrested on 8 March and released on 15 March, were rearrested and then released on bail on 22 April. On 25 April, the Criminal Investigations Department of the national police charged them with fraudulently obtaining South Sudanese citizenship. Three other UNMISS national staff members, two of whom were arrested in December 2013 and one in October 2014, remain in detention. None of the arrested staff members have been charged and UNMISS has been denied access to the three staff members who remain in detention.

56. The Mission continues to notify the host Government of violations through notes verbales and in meetings with relevant officials. A monthly matrix of incidents is also shared with the Government.

VIII. Financial aspects

57. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/260 B, appropriated the amount of \$1,085,769,200 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. As at 9 June 2016, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNMISS special account amounted to \$289.4 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to \$2,279.4 million. Reimbursement of troop and formed police costs has been made for the period up to 30 April 2016, while reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment has been made for the period up to 31 March 2016, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

IX. Observations and recommendations

58. The return of the First Vice-President to Juba and the formation of the transitional Government of National Unity on 29 April marked a major milestone in the peace process. By taking this important and long-overdue step, the President and the First Vice-President have opened a new chapter in the history of South Sudan. I welcome the positive calls made by all sides for peace, national unity and reconciliation since the formation of the transitional Government and I urge the parties to finally commit themselves to fully implementing the peace agreement, in both letter and spirit, without further delay. The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union, the United Nations and international and regional peace partners, who have worked tirelessly to support a peaceful resolution of the conflict, are committed to supporting the leaders of South Sudan and its people in its full implementation.

59. The scale of destruction, human suffering, political and social polarization and economic decline that has befallen South Sudan in the past two and a half years underscores the immediate need to stabilize the country. While there are no illusions about the continuing climate of mistrust among the parties, over the course of the coming 30 months, the transitional Government must transcend those obstacles. It must boldly spearhead the fundamental reforms outlined in the peace agreement, including its incorporation into the transitional Constitution of 2011; the drafting

and ratifying of a permanent constitution; outlining a road map for security sector reform; undertaking key economic reforms; and establishing the requisite institutions for justice and reconciliation. To that end, I welcome the intention of the transitional Government to articulate a time-bound action plan for the implementation of the agreement. I encourage it to adopt an inclusive approach and ensure that all stakeholders, including other political parties and civil society organizations, are involved in moving the peace process forward.

60. To create the climate of trust and security needed to implement the peace agreement, I urge all sides to abide by their obligations to demilitarize Juba, redeploy their forces as stipulated under the peace agreement and allow the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism to verify their redeployment. Now that the transitional Government has been formed, I urge the President and the First Vice-President to prevail upon their respective supporters to exercise restraint, exhibit good faith in dealing with security and other challenges or disputes arising from the implementation of the peace agreement and address all outstanding issues through dialogue and compromise.

61. I also urge the transitional Government to accelerate the establishment and activation of key transitional institutions. In that vein, I welcome the recent operationalization of the Joint Operations Centre and the establishment of the Joint Management Team. I urge the parties to work expeditiously to operationalize the Joint Integrated Police, in order to contribute to security and confidence-building in the areas of their deployment. I also commend the representatives of the other political parties for working together, under the auspices of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, to resolve the impasse over their representation in the transitional National Legislative Assembly and other transitional institutions and mechanisms. That spirit of compromise exemplifies what is required to move forward. The next step will be to expedite the selection of the Speaker and establish the transitional Assembly without further delay.

62. Notwithstanding the recent, positive political developments, intercommunal violence and violence perpetrated by the parties to the conflict continues in parts of Jonglei, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Central and Eastern Equatoria, with dire consequences for civilians. The hostilities must cease immediately. The increase in intercommunal violence, is stoked, I fear, by the continuing implementation of the establishment order for the creation of 28 States, despite the agreed injunction against it. I take note of the recent measures taken by the transitional Government to review the number of states and their boundaries. In the meantime, the implementation of the order must be suspended, lest it contribute to the unravelling of the fragile gains made in the peace process thus far.

63. I am deeply concerned that access and movement restrictions targeting UNMISS personnel continue unabated and that attacks on UNMISS compounds continue, including most recently in Bentiu. I am alarmed that United Nations personnel continue to remain in prolonged detention and I call upon the transitional Government to ensure their immediate and unconditional release. I once again warn all armed groups that they must desist from targeting United Nations staff or installations, including sites for the protection of civilians. Such acts may constitute war crimes. UNMISS will, for its part, continue its efforts to manage and mitigate the potential causes of insecurity in and around sites for the protection of civilians, especially in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu.

64. The dire humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains a source of serious concern. I urge the donor community to redouble its efforts to fill the funding gap of more than \$899.6 million in the humanitarian appeal for South Sudan. It is unacceptable that humanitarian operations continue to be constrained by denials of access, restrictions on freedom of movement and continued violence. I am appalled that, since the beginning of the crisis, 55 aid workers have been killed in South Sudan. All parties must allow humanitarian actors the freedom to carry out their work without obstruction or threat of violence. Impeding the provision of life-saving aid is a violation of international humanitarian law and prevents the people of South Sudan from obtaining the assistance that they so desperately need.

65. For a sustainable peace, the transitional Government must also ensure respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations, including through the establishment of all the transitional justice mechanisms called for under the peace agreement. I welcome the discussions within the African Union Commission on the modalities for the establishment of a hybrid court, as agreed upon by the parties to the peace agreement. The United Nations stands ready to lend its technical assistance to the African Union and the transitional Government in establishing the court.

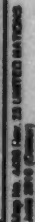
66. I commend the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission for the momentous achievements of the Commission and reaffirm the continued support of the United Nations for his efforts. I also commend the Special Representative of the African Union and other international partners for their efforts in providing mediation support and exerting constructive pressure on the parties to move the peace process forward in the last two months. At this critical juncture, our collective support is essential to reassure the people of South Sudan that a sustainable peace is within reach. I encourage the international community to provide its moral, material and financial support to the newly created transitional Government. I call upon the transitional Government to work with the international community to put in place the institutions and mechanisms necessary to enhance transparency and accountability and facilitate donor funding for the implementation of the peace agreement. The United Nations will continue to work with the region and other members of the international community to promote the provision of sustained, coordinated and harmonized international support to the peace process.

67. In my special report on the review of the UNMISS mandate of 23 November 2015 (S/2015/899), I recommended a phased approach to defining the engagement of the Mission in South Sudan, based on a regular assessment of the operating environment in the country and the progression of the peace process. Given the recent political developments and the upcoming renewal of the UNMISS mandate, on 13 June the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations visited South Sudan to assess the implementation of the UNMISS mandate and take stock of the implementation of the peace agreement. I was particularly encouraged by his frank and constructive discussion with the President on the road ahead. I was reassured to learn that the transitional Government is well aware of the political, security and economic challenges that it will need to address over the coming 30 months in order to lay the foundations of a sustainable peace for South Sudan. In that context, I welcome the President's commitment to improving the operating environment for UNMISS and humanitarian partners, including by granting access and freedom of movement, which is fundamental to our continued support to the Government and the people. I was also encouraged by their exchange on unmanned unarmed aerial

vehicles, during which they discussed the possibility of sharing information between the Congolese and South Sudanese authorities on the ability of those systems to assist UNMISS with the protection of civilians and act as a deterrent against spoilers.

68. The above-mentioned developments notwithstanding, as indicated in my progress report, the political, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the country remains fluid and the nascent institutions of the transition have yet to articulate their priorities. Given that the UNMISS mandate is due to expire on 31 July 2016, I strongly recommend its extension for six months, during which time UNMISS and Headquarters will carry out the second phase of determining the support to the consolidation of peace and security in South Sudan that UNMISS could provide, giving due consideration to national priorities. In the light of the positive developments towards the implementation of the transitional security architecture, a detailed military and police capability study aimed at determining the full scope of support required by the transitional security institutions will also be undertaken.

69. Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to UNMISS and the staff of the United Nations country team, who have worked to protect thousands of civilians and facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance. In particular, I wish to thank my Special Representative, Ellen Margrethe Løj, for her exemplary leadership, as well as the troop- and police-contributing countries that have provided uniformed personnel and assets to the Mission.





Security Council

Distr.: General
22 June 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to draw your attention to the following:

The General Administration for Palestine Arab Refugees has informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Syrian Arab Republic that it was informed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East that the Agency has suspended delivery of assistance to the residents of Yarmouk camp via Yalda, Babila and Bayt Sahm because armed groups there have issued a declaration indicating that the only party authorized to supervise aid distribution and receive assistance convoys entering Yalda, Babila and Bayt Sahm is the relief committee for the people of Yarmouk camp established by a group of Palestinian relief agencies. The signatories to the declaration are:

The Bayt Sahm General Council; the Babila General Council; the Yalda General Council; Liwa' Sham Rasul; Jaysh Ababil Hawran; Aknaf Bayt al-Maqdis; the Army of Islam; the Martyrs of Islam; the Ahrar al-Sham Movement; the Yalda Mujahidin Association; the Bayt Sahm Association; and the Babila Military Office.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bashar Ja'afari
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
22 June 2016

Original: English

**General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus****Security Council
Seventy-first year****Letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, I enclose herewith two separate annexes recording the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of May 2016 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tymbou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that Turkey and the occupation regime illegally issued several notices to airmen on 3, 10, 17, 19 and 23 May, relating to exercises organized by the Turkish Naval Force and/or the Turkish Air Force.

The actions of Turkey are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. Additionally, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

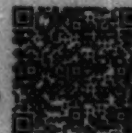
It should further be underlined that the continuation of Turkey's illegal actions creates tension during a critical period for the successful outcome of the ongoing negotiation process for a peaceful comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest against the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicholas Emiliou

Letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon reception from my Government, I would like to express my appreciation for the information in the letter and the annexes. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue.

Furthermore, I am pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue.

The situation in Cyprus is a complex one, and it is important to continue to work towards a peaceful resolution. I am pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue.

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On behalf of my Government, I would like to express my appreciation for the information in the letter and the annexes. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue. I am also pleased to learn that the Republic of Cyprus is continuing its efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue.

Annex I to the letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**Airborne violations**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
2 May	1055-1222	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia air control centre (ACC).
3 May	0847-0913	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1010-1045	One UH-1H Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1303-1324	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1455-1605	One UH-1H Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
4 May	0942-1436	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1417-1444	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1604-1619	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
7 May	1230-1248	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

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S/2016/554

Date	Time	Nature of violation
9 May	0945-1100	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1200-1233	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 May	1005-1150	One "Huey" Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1207-1225	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1240-1256	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1521-1550	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
11 May	0946-1150	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1513-1705	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1530-1650	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1547-1637	Two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
12 May	1421-1501	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
16 May	1158-1218	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1426-1555	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1527-1543	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
17 May	1447-1552	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1448-1608	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1529-1606	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1536-1552	Four F-4 and F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
18 May	1352-1516	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
23 May	0001-0410	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0344-0809	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0754-1210	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

A/70/939
S/2016/554

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	0959-1049	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1110-1200	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1145-1620	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1411-1435	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1541-2003	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1823-1840	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1834-2050	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1855-1905	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1943-2018	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1944-0002	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2035-2052	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	2324-0423	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
24 May	0339-0536	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0435-0825	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0600-0628	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0832-1147	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0959-1023	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1036-1400	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1331-1349	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1442-1451	One GLF-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
25 May	0230-0427	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1038-1121	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

A/70/939
S/2016/534

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1112-1229	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 May	1328-1348	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1432-1703	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1639-1657	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
27 May	1004-1024	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1356-1416	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	2023-2346	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
28 May	0522-1026	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0720-0730	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	0928-1321	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1621-1703	One AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1833-2125	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
29 May	0958-1300	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
30 May	1018-1112	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.
31 May	1553-1612	One A-400 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

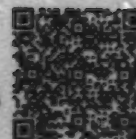
Naval violations

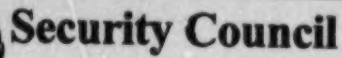
<i>Dates</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
28 April-1 May	One P-337 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
28 April-11 May	One A-573 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
29 April-9 May	One S-355 Turkish submarine violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.
30 April-2 May	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
2-4 May	One F-491 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
3-5 May	One P-336 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
4-5 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
5-11 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
11-13 May	One P-331 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
11-14 May	One A-571 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces.
17-21 May	One P-1025 Turkish patrol boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta.
26-28 May	One M-261 Turkish mine hunter boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia.



Original: English

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Original: English

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

Please recycle



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
28 June 2016

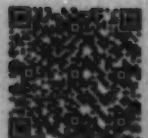
Original: English

**Letter dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of
Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the
Security Council**

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith the statement of the sixth summit of the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, held in Luanda on 14 June 2016 (see annex). I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Albert Shingiro
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Declaration

Sixth Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

Topic:

Accelerating the effective implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and its Protocols for a more democratic and stable Great Lakes Region

Luanda, Angola
14 June 2016

Preamble

At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Angola and current President of the (ICGLR), H.E. Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, we, the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, meeting in Luanda on 14 June 2016 to review the political and security situation in the Region, together with the President of the Republic of South Africa, H.E. Mr. Jacob G. Zuma, special guest of President Dos Santos,

Having considered the recommendations of the meeting of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee held at Luanda on 11 February 2016, and which addressed issues concerning the Organization and the political and security situation in the Region, along with the recommendations of the Ordinary Meeting of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee held at Luanda on 12 June 2016 in preparation for the Summit;

Having considered the recommendations of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Defense held at Luanda on 11 June 2016 to discuss the prevailing security situation in the Region;

Having considered the recommendations of the meeting of the ICGLR Ministers of Justice, convened at Livingstone, Zambia on 25 and 26 August 2015, which addressed the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and expediting the incorporation of the four priority Protocols of the ICGLR into their domestic legislation;

Having considered the report of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee of the countries that are signatories to the Framework Agreement on Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, held at Addis Ababa on 28 January 2016;

Having reviewed the final report of the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Private-Sector Investment, held on 24 and 25 February 2016 at Kinshasa;

Reiterating the primary responsibility of the ICGLR to find a lasting solution to the problems of peace and security in the Region;

Reaffirming our firm commitment to the ICGLR Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region and its Protocols;

HAVE DECIDED:

With regard to the institutional concerns of the organization:

1. To urge all member States of the ICGLR to honour their financial obligations to ICGLR institutions promptly and consistently, so as to enable those institutions to fulfil their mandates with regard to the implementation of the ICGLR Pact and its Protocols;
2. To commend outgoing Executive Secretary Professor Ntumba Luaba, for the good and loyal services he rendered to the organization during his term, and to wish him much success in his future endeavours;

With regard to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism:

3. To urge the member States to honour their financial obligations to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) and the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (JIFC) at the earliest opportunity, at the latest 45 days after the date of conclusion of the present meeting;
4. To recommend that member States facilitate the issuance of official travel documents to their experts on secondment to the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism, so as to allow them greater freedom of movement during their verification missions;
5. To direct the Ministers of Defense and of Security of the member States to exchange information with the EJVM and the JIFC on activities linked to negative forces, so as to enable the organization to map out a strategy for combating the terrorist threat in the Region;
6. To urge member States that have yet to send experts to the EJVM to do so at the earliest opportunity;
7. To direct the EJVM to undertake the verification of the identities and intentions of the alleged Burundian nationals arrested and detained in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to compile a consensual report within 60 days;
8. To direct the EJVM to verify the incident that occurred on Lake Albert that resulted in the deaths of three Ugandan police officers, and to report within 60 days;

With regard to the Republic of Burundi:

9. To welcome the resumption of the Inter-Burundi dialogue under the leadership of the East African Community, and to encourage the Government of Burundi and the opposition parties to commit to that dialogue;
10. To recommend that Burundi and Rwanda engage in an open and frank dialogue, aware as we are of the willingness expressed by the two brother countries to resolve all potential differences through diplomatic channels, and the current

President of the ICGLR having expressed his willingness to provide support for such efforts should the two countries express their desire for him to do so;

11. To **recommend** that the Facilitator of the Inter-Burundi dialogue, H.E. Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, be invited to future Ordinary Meetings of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee to brief member States on the progress of the dialogue;

12. To **urge** the international community to extend much-needed financial assistance to the Government of Burundi and humanitarian assistance to Burundian refugees, and to all those who have been displaced as a result of the crisis;

With regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

13. To **commend** the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the efforts towards the neutralization of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (DFLR) and other local negative forces, and recommend further support to the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) such that they continue working together to neutralise all negative forces;

14. To **welcome** and pledge to support the agreement of the Heads of State of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to formulate a joint follow-up mechanism to address the growing menace of the radical terrorist Allied Democratic Forces group;

15. To **welcome** the signing of the new technical agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUSCO, and encourage continued joint military operations against all negative forces in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as recommended by the Summit of ICGLR Heads of State and Government on 18 May 2015;

16. To **welcome** the report of the Mission of the Guarantors of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region and, with regard to the implementation of Nairobi Declaration, recommend continued and sustained engagement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the ex-combatants of the March 23 Movement to implement the decisions agreed upon at Kinshasa on 27 May 2016;

17. To **commend** the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its preparations for a political dialogue aimed at creating a conducive climate for the next elections; and further urged all Congolese political actors to participate in that dialogue and provide full support for the work of the International Facilitator appointed by the African Union Commission;

18. To **urge** the United Nations Organization (UNO) and other concerned parties to expedite the repatriation to Rwanda of disarmed ex-combatants of the DFLR in the cantonment camps, or their resettlement to a third country outside the region;

With regard to the Central African Republic:

19. To **extend** our warmest congratulations to H.E President Faustin-Archange Touadéra on his election and on the speedy formation of the new Government of the Central African Republic;

20. To direct the Chair of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee to expedite the implementation of the previous ICGLR Summit decision on convening a joint ICGLR/Economic Community of Central African States summit to provide support to the new Government;
21. To call on the United Nations to lift the arms embargo on the Central African Republic, appeal to all ICGLR member States to support this call, and further to call on African States members of the United Nations Security Council to help advance this important cause;
22. To appeal to the international community to assist the new Government of the Central African Republic in dealing with the critical humanitarian situation as an important step to sustaining the gains achieved as a result of the successful conduct of the elections and the inauguration of the new government;
23. To urge member States to implement the resolutions of the Military Experts Assessment Mission to the Central African Republic;
24. To call for concerted efforts to neutralize the Lord's Resistance Army and the threat posed by this negative force in the Central African Republic and the Region;

With regard to the Republic of South Sudan:

25. To welcome the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, and to urge the Region and the international community to maintain support for the government and the people of South Sudan for the sake of peace and stability in the country;
26. To commend the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under former President of Botswana H.E. Mr. Festus Mogae, in facilitating the dialogue between stakeholders in South Sudan which had led to the successful formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, and to appeal to all parties to maintain that spirit of compromise and reconciliation throughout the implementation of the accord;
27. To urge the international community to extend humanitarian assistance to the Government of South Sudan to facilitate the return of refugees and internally displaced people;

With regard to the Republic of the Sudan:

28. To welcome the improving bilateral relations between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, and encourage the two countries to sustain this positive spirit for the sake of stability and development for both countries;
29. To support the efforts of the Republic of Sudan to lift the unilateral and coercive economic sanctions imposed on it by the United States of America, and to note with alarm the disproportionate and indiscriminate human cost of these measures on the Sudanese civilian population, in particular on women and children;

With regard to the implementation of the Regional Initiative on Natural Resources:

30. To urge member States to expedite the provision of the financial and technical support necessary for the implementation of the six tools of the Regional Initiative

on Natural Resources, and to reiterate that the sustainability of the Initiative requires robust local and regional ownership;

31. To **commend** the International Partners, in particular the German Government and its agencies, the Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), which have diligently continued to offer technical and financial support to the Regional Initiative since its inception;

32. To **urge** member States to take greater ownership of the Regional Initiative on Natural Resources and its implementation in their respective countries and provide the necessary resources to ensure its success;

With regard to the report of the Ministers of Justice of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region:

33. To **direct** the ICGLR Ministers of Justice to implement the roadmap for the incorporation of the Protocols of the ICGLR into their domestic legislation, in accordance with the decision taken the Conference of the ICGLR Ministers of Justice held on 25 and 26 August 2015 at Livingston, Zambia;

34. To **direct** Ministers of Justice to implement measures to strengthen judicial cooperation in areas of extradition of fugitives and accused persons, and the mutual assistance with regard to trial judgements;

35. To **urge** member States to promote mutual legal cooperation to combat transnational crimes, especially terrorism, in the Great Lakes Region;

With regard to the report of the Ministerial meeting of the Framework Agreement on Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region:

36. To **welcome and endorse** the conclusions of the Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Signatory Countries of the Framework Agreement on Peace, Security and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, held at Addis Ababa on 28th January 2016, under which future Regional Oversight Mechanism meetings must be held as standalone meetings within the Region and delinked from the African Union Summit and the United Nations General Assembly and held within the region;

37. To **encourage** the ICGLR member States to host future annual sessions of the Regional Oversight Mechanism;

38. To **express appreciation** to the Republic of Angola for its initiative of convening and chairing the Security Council open debate on the prevention and resolution of conflicts in the Great lakes Region, held on 21 March 2016, and for the launching of the Regional Strategic Framework;

With regard to the report of the 2016 Conference on Private-Sector Investment:

39. To **commend** the on-going cooperation among the ICGLR Secretariat, the Office of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General to the Great Lakes Region and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the successful convening of the first Regional Private-Sector Investment Conference at Kinshasa in February 2016, and to urge proactive measures towards effective

implementation of the recommendations of the Conference in order to maintain the momentum it has generated;

40. To **urge** the member States to provide more support and become more involved in the follow-up efforts designed to stimulate foreign direct investment in the Region through the present initiative and similar initiatives in the future;

41. To **appeal** urgently to all member States to draft, without delay, national action plans to combat youth unemployment in accordance with the decision taken at the Extraordinary Summit held at Nairobi in July 2014. This measure constitutes a crucial element in our collective efforts to ensure that development and economic growth benefit the majority of the vulnerable youth population, who constitute our most precious and promising human resources;

With regard to terrorism:

42. To **note** with great concern the growing threat of terrorism and radicalization at the regional and international levels, and to call for sustained solidarity in combating this threat in a vigorous and determined manner, including the implementation of the decision taken by the previous ICGLR Summit to establish a committee of ICGLR Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Security to draft a strategy of practical actions designed to confront this threat to the Region.

With regard to the appointment of the new Executive Secretary of ICGLR:

43. To **analyse** the recommendation of the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee regarding the candidates for the post of ICGLR Executive Secretary, and to take the following decision:

In accordance with article 23 of the ICGLR Pact, we approve the appointment of Ambassador Zachary Muburi-Muita as the new Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region for a mandate of four years, beginning 14 June 2016.

The Summit takes this opportunity to congratulate the Governments and peoples of the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania on having organized peaceful, free and transparent general elections.

The Summit has accepted the offer of the Republic of Kenya to host the festivities marking the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in December 2016.

Finally, the Summit wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Angola for the hospitality accorded to all the delegations, and for all the facilities placed at their disposal and which contributed to the success of the Summit.

Done at Luanda, Angola, on 14 June 2016

1. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Jose Eduardo **Dos Santos**
President of the Republic of Angola
2. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Pierre Nkurunziza
President of the Republic of Burundi
3. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Faustin-Archange **Touadéra**
President of the Central African Republic
4. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Denis Sassou N'guesso
President of the Republic of the Congo
5. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Joseph **Kabila Kabange**
President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Uhuru **Kenyatta**
President of the Republic of Kenya
7. H.E. Mr. Paul **Kagame**
President of the Republic of Rwanda
8. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Omar Hassan **al-Bashir**
President of the Republic of the Sudan
9. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Salva Kiir **Mayardit**
President of the Republic of South Sudan
10. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. John Pombe **Magufuli**
President of the United Republic of Tanzania
11. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta **Museveni**
President of the Republic of Uganda
12. *(Signed)* H.E. Mr. Edgar **Lungu**
President of the Republic of Zambia



Security Council

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22 June 2016

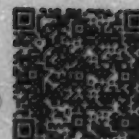
Original: English

Letter dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement issued on 16 June 2016 by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) (see annex I) and a statement issued on 19 June 2016 by a spokesperson for the National Defence Commission of the DPRK with regard to recent nuclear threats posed by the United States against DPRK (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council as soon as possible.

(Signed) Ja Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex I to the letter dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement released on 16 June 2016 by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On 13 June, the U.S. nuclear submarine *Mississippi* entered Pusan port, south Korea, its first appearance in Asia-Pacific.

The sub, which was put into commission in 2012, is an up-to-date nuclear attack submarine of the U.S. Navy with the mission of attack and special operations and equipped with lots of torpedoes and cruise-missile-launching devices.

During the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle 16 joint military exercises, which it staged in south Korea for over 50 days since March, the U.S. mobilized its *Stennis* nuclear carrier, B-52 and B-2 nuclear strategic bombers, F-22A stealth fighters and other means for huge strategic nuclear attack, creating a touch-and-go situation.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in a statement on Thursday said:

Two U.S. nuclear subs are constantly cruising waters in Asia-Pacific around the Korean Peninsula and "precision air raid operation" against the nuclear facilities and nuclear force of the DPRK is in the process of open preparation in the U.S. The entry of the *Mississippi* into south Korea against this backdrop is a direct threat to the security of the DPRK and the peace of the region.

The ceaseless introduction of strategic assets of various kinds to and around the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. is rendering the already unstable situation all the more uncontrollable.

The best way of averting a war and ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula, the world's biggest hotspot, where there is constant danger of a nuclear war due to the ceaseless U.S. provocations for a new war, is to bolster the DPRK nuclear deterrence for self-defence in every way.

The line of the Workers' Party of Korea on simultaneously pushing forward economic construction and the building of nuclear force is the most just line for fundamentally removing the danger of a nuclear war created by the U.S. and ensuring peace and security in the region and the rest of the world by dint of powerful nuclear deterrence.

It is sophism for the U.S. to trumpet about making denuclearization a priority while persistently resorting to nuclear blackmail and nuclear war exercises against the DPRK.

The U.S. has to make a policy decision to roll back its anachronistic hostile policy towards the DPRK and withdraw its aggression troops and means of war from south Korea, clearly understanding the strategic position of the DPRK, which has ranked itself among the nuclear Powers, and facing up to the trend of the times.

Annex II to the letter dated 21 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement released on 19 June 2016 by a spokesperson for the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

These days, the situation of the Korean Peninsula is being rapidly pushed towards the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war.

A formation of strategic nuclear B-52H bombers under the 8th Air Force of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces on Guam was busy with a nuclear bomb-dropping drill under the pretext of an exercise for long-range flight and air strikes at strategic targets on 17 June.

The U.S. introduced the nuclear-powered submarine *Mississippi*, capable of mounting a nuclear attack on the rival side, into Pusan port of south Korea on 13 June.

A spokesman for the National Defence Commission of the DPRK said in a statement on Sunday in this regard:

The recent long-range flight exercise was a preparation for rapidly flying into the air over the Korean Peninsula and the exercise for air strikes at strategic targets was a mobile rehearsal for making a surprise strike on the nuclear facilities, etc., of the DPRK.

The introduction of a nuclear-powered submarine into south Korea from other waters is aimed at examining the actual possibility of hurling a nuclear force in case of a second Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists are none other than the gangsters who do not hesitate to ignite nuclear and other wars to carry out their sinister ambition to shake the DPRK's will and resolute decision by wielding a nuclear stick.

These are the true colours of the present U.S. administration, which is loud-mouthed about "a world without nuclear weapons" with an ulterior aim of forcing the DPRK "to dismantle its nukes first".

The reality goes to prove that the banner of simultaneously developing the two fronts held high by the service personnel and people of the DPRK is the best way to protect the peace of the country and the security of the nation from the disaster of a nuclear war.

Peace is dear to the DPRK.

But it does not wish to achieve peace by begging and sympathy.

Our way of achieving peace is to mount a prompt and merciless pre-emptive attack of our style on any enemy no matter from where it is coming, seeking to disturb the peace which is so dear to us.

The Korean People's Army has long put into the range of its precision strike the U.S. bases and logistic bases for invading the DPRK, including the Andersen Air

Force Base, on Guam, where B-52Hs are deployed and naval bases for nuclear submarines are located.

The U.S. should stop running amok to realize its anachronistic daydream.

The U.S. must know better about the capability of nuclear counter-attack of the DPRK, which is a nuclear Power in the East.

Rash actions disregarding reality would only invite a serious disaster.

The service personnel and people of the DPRK will dynamically advance to win a great victory, decisively foiling the "sanctions" of all hostile forces against the DPRK and their moves to stifle it and nuclear threats and blackmail against it.

The final victory is in store for the great Workers' Party of Korea and the service personnel and people of the DPRK.

**Security Council**

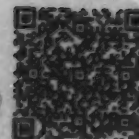
Distr.: General
22 June 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Note verbale dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations in New York draws attention to the letter dated 23 May 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/471).

In that connection, the Permanent Mission of Egypt, in response to the above-mentioned letter, would like to reiterate the substance of the letter dated 16 January 2016 from Mr. Sameh Shokry Selim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, addressed to the President of the Security Council and annexed to the letter from the Permanent Representative of Egypt (S/2016/54), reaffirming that the Halaib and Shalatin area fall under Egyptian sovereignty and administration. It would also like to reiterate the substance of the letter dated 29 April 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council regarding that same subject (S/2016/408).

The Permanent Mission requests that the present note verbale should be issued as a document of the Security Council.





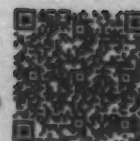
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2016

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that issues pertaining to peacebuilding and post-conflict peacebuilding will, as from 22 June 2016, be considered under the agenda item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace", under which will be subsumed the earlier consideration by the Council of those issues under the agenda item entitled "Post-conflict peacebuilding".





Security Council

Distr.: General

23 June 2016

Original: English

France: draft resolution*The Security Council,*

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC as well as all States in the region and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

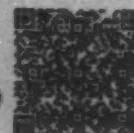
Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC for ensuring security in its territory and protecting its populations with respect for the rule of law, human rights and international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the interim report (S/2015/797) and the final report (S/2016/466) of the Group of Experts on the DRC ("the Group of Experts") established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extended pursuant to resolutions 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015), *noting* the finding that the linkage between armed groups, criminal networks and illegal exploitation of natural resources contributes to the insecurity in eastern DRC, and *taking note* of their recommendations,

Recalling the strategic importance of the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the DRC and the region, and *reiterating* its call to all signatories to fulfil promptly, fully and in good faith their respective commitments under this agreement in order to address the root causes of conflict and put an end to recurring cycles of violence,

Recalling the commitments under the PSC Framework by all States of the region not to interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries, and to neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups, and *reiterating* its strong condemnation of any and all internal or external support to armed groups active in the region, including through financial, logistical or military support,

Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to ongoing military activities of foreign and domestic armed groups and the smuggling of Congolese natural resources, in particular gold and ivory, *stressing* the importance of neutralizing all armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Allied Democratic



Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and all other armed groups in the DRC, in line with resolution 2277 (2016),

Reiterating that the durable neutralization of the FDLR remains essential in bringing stability to and protecting civilians of the DRC and the Great Lakes region, *recalling* that the FDLR is a group under United Nations sanctions whose leaders and members include perpetrators of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed, and have continued to promote and commit ethnically based and other killings in Rwanda and in the DRC, *noting* the reported military operations undertaken by the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) in 2015 and 2016 which have resulted in some destabilization of the FDLR, *expressing concern* that these operations have been carried out simultaneously with Congolese Mai Mai groups, *welcoming* the initial resumption of cooperation of the FARDC with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), and *calling for* the full resumption of cooperation and joint operations, in accordance with MONUSCO's mandate,

Condemning the brutal killings of more than 500 civilians in the Beni area since October 2014, *expressing deep concern* regarding the continued threat posed by armed groups, in particular the ADF, and the persistence of violence in this region, *further expressing concern* at reports of collaboration between elements of the FARDC and armed groups at a local level, in particular recent reports of individual officers of the FARDC playing a role in the insecurity in the region of Beni, *calling for* investigations in order to ensure that those responsible are held to account, *noting* the commitment expressed by the Government of the DRC in its letter of 15 June 2016 (S/2016/542),

Reaffirming the importance of completing the permanent demobilization of the former 23 March Movement (M23) combatants, *stressing* the importance of ensuring that its ex-combatants do not regroup or join other armed groups, and *calling for* the acceleration of the implementation of the Nairobi Declarations and of the Disarmament, Demobilisation, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement (DDRRR) of M23 ex-combatants, including by overcoming obstacles to repatriation, in coordination with the regional States concerned,

Condemning the illicit flow of weapons within and into the DRC, including their recirculation to and between armed groups, in violation of resolutions 1533 (2004), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011), 2078 (2012), 2136 (2014) and 2198 (2015), and *declaring* its determination to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the arms embargo and other measures set out by its resolutions concerning the DRC,

Acknowledging in this respect the important contribution the Council-mandated arms embargo makes to countering the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons in the DRC, and in supporting post-conflict peacebuilding, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and security sector reform,

Underlining that the transparent and effective management of its natural resources and ending illegal smuggling and trafficking of such resources are critical for the DRC's sustainable peace and security, *expressing concern* at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, *commending* the efforts of the

DRC park rangers and others who seek to protect such areas, *encouraging* the Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard these areas, and *stressing* its full respect for the sovereignty of the Government of the DRC over its natural resources and its responsibility to effectively manage these resources in this regard,

Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources,

Noting the Group of Experts' findings that there have been positive efforts related to the minerals trade and traceability schemes but that gold remains a serious challenge, *recalling* the ICGLR's Lusaka Declaration of the Special Session to Fight Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Great Lakes Region and its call for industry due diligence, *commending* the ICGLR's commitment and progress on this issue and *underscoring* that it is critical for regional governments and trading centres, particularly those involved in gold refining and the gold trade to intensify efforts to increase vigilance against smuggling and reduce practices that could undermine the DRC and ICGLR's regional efforts,

Noting with concern reports indicating the continued involvement of armed groups, as well as some elements of the FARDC, in the illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking,

Noting with great concern the persistence of serious human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the DRC, including summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children committed by armed groups,

Stressing the crucial importance of a peaceful and credible electoral cycle, in accordance with the Constitution, for stabilization and consolidation of constitutional democracy in the DRC, *expressing deep concern* at increased restrictions of the political space in the DRC, in particular recent arrests and detention of members of the political opposition and of civil society, as well as restrictions of fundamental freedoms such as the freedom of expression and opinion, and *recalling* the need for an open, inclusive and peaceful political dialogue among all stakeholders focused on the holding of elections, while ensuring the protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, paving the way for peaceful, credible, inclusive, transparent and timely elections in the DRC, particularly presidential and legislative elections by November 2016, in accordance with the Constitution, while respecting the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance,

Remaining deeply concerned by reports of an increase in serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations committed by some members of the FARDC, the National Intelligence Agency, the Republican Guard and Congolese National Police (PNC), *urging* all parties to refrain from violence and provocation

as well as to respect human rights, and *emphasizing* that the Government of the DRC must comply with the principle of proportionality in the use of force,

Recalling the importance of fighting against impunity within all ranks of its security forces, and *stressing the need* for the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts in this regard and to ensure the professionalism of its security forces,

Calling for all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations or abuses of human rights including those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, to be swiftly apprehended, brought to justice and held accountable,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict, and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, also *recalling* the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to the parties in armed conflict of the DRC (S/AC.51/2014/3) adopted on 18 September 2014,

Welcoming the efforts of the Government of the DRC, including the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and the Recruitment of Children, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence, and MONUSCO, to implement the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC, and to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC,

Noting the critical importance of effective implementation of the sanctions regime, including the key role that neighbouring States, as well as regional and subregional organizations, can play in this regard and *encouraging* efforts to further enhance cooperation,

Underlining the fundamental importance of timely and detailed notifications to the Committee concerning arms, ammunition and training as set out in section 11 of the Guidelines of the Committee,

Determining that the situation in the DRC continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Sanctions regime

1. *Decides* to renew until 1 July 2017 the measures on arms imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraph 5 of that resolution;
2. *Reaffirms* that according to paragraph 2 of resolution 1807 (2008), these measures no longer apply to the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, and the provision of any assistance, advice or training related to military activities to the Government of the DRC;
3. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 1 shall not apply to:

(a) Supplies of arms and related materiel, as well as assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by MONUSCO or the African Union-Regional Task Force;

(b) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to the DRC by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(c) Other supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance and training, as notified in advance to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008);

(d) Other sales and or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

4. *Decides* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the measures on transport imposed by paragraphs 6 and 8 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraph 7 of that resolution;

5. *Decides* to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and *reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;

6. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 9 of resolution 1807 (2008) shall not apply as per the criteria set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 2078 (2012);

7. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 5 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and *decides* that such acts include:

(a) acting in violation of the measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

(b) being political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups;

(c) being political and military leaders of Congolese militias, including those receiving support from outside the DRC, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes;

(d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law;

(e) planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals;

(f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;

(g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products;

(h) acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity, or acting on behalf of or at the direction of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity;

(i) planning, directing, sponsoring or participating in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers or United Nations personnel;

(j) providing financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to, a designated individual or entity;

Group of Experts

8. *Decides* to extend until 1 August 2017 the mandate of the Group of Experts, *expresses its intention* to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 1 July 2017, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Group of Experts, in consultation with the Committee, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Group established pursuant to previous resolutions;

9. *Requests* the Group of Experts to fulfil its mandate as consolidated below, and to provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a mid-term report no later than 30 December 2016, and a final report no later than 15 June 2017, as well as submit monthly updates to the Committee, except in the months where the mid-term and final reports are due:

(a) assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 7 of this resolution;

(b) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation, with a focus on incidents of non-compliance, of the measures decided in this resolution;

(c) consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States, in particular those in the region, to ensure the measures imposed by this resolution are effectively implemented;

(d) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the DRC;

(e) gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the DRC security forces;

(f) gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses, including those within the security forces, in the DRC;

(g) evaluate the impact of minerals traceability referred to in paragraph 24 of this resolution and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by this resolution, including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

10. *Expresses* its full support to the Group of Experts and calls for enhanced cooperation between all States, particularly those in the region, MONUSCO, relevant UN bodies and the Group of Experts, *encourages* further that all parties and all States ensure cooperation with the Group of Experts by individuals and entities within their jurisdiction or under their control and *reiterates* its demand that all parties and all States ensure the safety of its members and its support staff, and that all parties and all States, including the DRC and countries of the region, provide unhindered and immediate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Group of Experts deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

11. *Calls upon* the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other Panels or Groups of Experts established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

Armed groups

12. *Strongly condemns* all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender-based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and *reiterates* that those responsible will be held accountable;

13. *Demands* that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, and liberate and demobilize all children from their ranks;

National and Regional Commitments

14. *Welcomes* the progress made to date by the Government of the DRC on ending the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, *urges* the Government of the DRC to continue the full implementation and dissemination throughout the military chain of command, including in remote areas, of its commitments made in the action plan signed with the United Nations, and for the protection of girls and boys from sexual violence, and further *calls upon* the Government of the DRC to ensure that children are not detained on charges related to association with armed groups;

15. *Welcomes* efforts made by the Government of the DRC to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity, and *calls on* the Government of DRC to further pursue its action plan commitments to end sexual violence and violations committed by its armed forces and continue efforts in that regard, noting that failure to do so may result in the

FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General's reports on sexual violence;

16. *Stresses* the importance of the Government of the DRC actively seeking to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country and of regional cooperation to this end, including through its ongoing cooperation with the International Criminal Court, *encourages* MONUSCO to use its existing authority to assist the government of the DRC in this regard, and *calls on* all signatories of the PSC Framework to continue to implement their commitments and cooperate fully with one another and the Government of the DRC, as well as MONUSCO to this end;

17. *Recalls* that there should be no impunity for any of those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights in the DRC and the region, and, in this regard, *urges* the DRC, all countries in the region and other concerned UN Member States to bring perpetrators to justice and hold them accountable, including those within the security sector;

18. *Calls on* the Government of the DRC to continue to enhance stockpile security, accountability and management of arms and ammunition, with the assistance of international partners, to address ongoing reports of diversion to armed groups, as necessary and requested, and to urgently implement a national weapons marking program, in particular for state-owned firearms, in line with the standards established by the Nairobi Protocol and the Regional Centre on Small Arms;

19. *Emphasizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of the DRC to reinforce State authority and governance in eastern DRC, including through effective security sector reform to allow army, police and justice sector reform, and to end impunity for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and *urges* the Government of the DRC to increase efforts in this regard, in accordance with its national commitments under the PSC Framework;

20. *Urges* the Government of the DRC as well as all relevant parties to ensure an environment conducive to a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely electoral process, in accordance with the Congolese Constitution, and *recalls* paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 2277 (2016);

21. *Calls upon* all States, especially those in the region, to take effective steps to ensure that there is no support, in or from their territories, for armed groups in, or travelling through, the DRC, stressing the need to address the networks of support, the recruitment and use of child soldiers, financing and recruitment of armed groups active in the DRC, as well as the need to address the ongoing collaboration between FARDC elements and armed groups at a local level, and *calls upon* all States to take steps to hold accountable, where appropriate, leaders and members of the FDLR and other armed groups residing in their countries;

Natural Resources

22. *Further encourages* the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products;

23. *Stresses* the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products;

24. *Welcomes* in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), *recognizes* the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and *calls on* all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade;

25. *Welcomes* measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, *requests* the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and *calls on* all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

26. *Encourages* the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further *recognizes* and *encourages* the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;

27. *Continues to encourage* the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, *notes* that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and *recommends* all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010);

28. *Encourages* all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC;

29. *Reaffirms* the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and *calls upon* the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;

Role of MONUSCO

30. *Recalls* the mandate of MONUSCO as outlined in resolution 2277 (2016), in particular in paragraph 31 underlining the importance of enhanced political and conflict-related analysis, including by collecting and analysing information on the criminal networks which support the armed groups, paragraph 36 (ii) regarding the

monitoring of the implementation of the arms embargo, and paragraph 36 (iii) on mining activities;

31. *Encourages* timely information exchange between MONUSCO and the Group of Experts in line with paragraph 43 of resolution 2277 (2016), and *requests* MONUSCO to assist the Committee and the Group of Experts, within its capabilities;

Sanctions Committee, Reporting and Review

32. *Calls upon* all States, particularly those in the region and those in which individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 7 of this resolution are based, to regularly report to the Committee on the actions they have taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 4, and 5 and recommended in paragraph 8 of resolution 1952 (2010);

33. *Emphasizes* the importance for the Committee of holding regular consultations with concerned Member States, as may be necessary, in order to ensure full implementation of the measures set forth in this resolution;

34. *Requests* the Committee to report orally, through its Chair, at least once per year to the Council, on the state of the overall work of the Committee, including alongside the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the DRC on the situation in the DRC as appropriate, and encourages the Chair to hold regular briefings for all interested Member States;

35. *Requests* the Committee to identify possible cases of non-compliance with the measures pursuant to paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 above and to determine the appropriate course of action on each case, and *requests* the Chair, in regular reports to the Council pursuant to paragraph 34 of this resolution, to provide progress reports on the Committee's work on this issue;

36. *Requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue sharing relevant information with the Committee in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1960 (2010) and paragraph 9 of resolution 1998 (2011);

37. *Decides* that, when appropriate and no later than 1 July 2017, it shall review the measures set forth in this resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in light of the security situation in the DRC, in particular progress in security sector reform and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on children among them, and compliance with this resolution;

38. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Identical letters dated 20 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the repeated letters from the representative of the Syrian regime, the latest of which is dated 7 June 2016 (S/2016/517), and our responses to those letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, I should like to state the following:

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan finds it deplorable that the representative of the Syrian regime has once again made baseless and misleading accusations that are aimed at denigrating a country known around the world as being trustworthy and supportive of all the region's countries and peoples. The Jordanian Government categorically and strongly rejects those empty accusations. They are completely unfounded and impossible to believe, and they deny the conscientious efforts that Jordan has made since the conflict began in Syria more than five years ago. The time has come for the Syrian regime to comprehend fully that such claims will not dissuade the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from supporting international efforts to find a political solution to the crisis in Syria.

We stress that such accusations are a collection of delusions that the Syrian regime dreams up from time to time in order to conceal that it has failed to assume its responsibility to protect its people and end the killing and displacement. The Syrian regime's preoccupation with sending such baseless letters is nothing more than an attempt to divide the Security Council and disrupt its work, in order to hinder efforts aimed at reaching a political solution through the resumption of the United Nations-sponsored political process.

The Syrian regime would have done better to turn its attention to humanitarian conditions in Syria, which have been deteriorating day by day as a result of its intransigence and because it has prevented humanitarian aid from reaching Syrian citizens, the majority of whom are women and children, and bombarded defenceless civilians with bombs and chemical substances.

The Syrian regime is intent on denying the fact that Jordan was among the first countries to counter terrorism and strive to defeat it, and that it continues to do so, not only for the sake of Jordanians, but also for the sake of all the peoples of the region and the world at large. Jordan is continuing its great efforts towards that goal, mobilizing all its resources and loyal soldiers to combat terrorism and



extremism in all its forms and manifestations. It is also combatting the ideology that drives and motivates terrorist groups by promoting tolerance, coexistence, acceptance of others and respect for peoples. The record of Jordan is a testament to its efforts and the positions it has taken, which have always been aimed at establishing regional security and stability, and helping anyone who takes refuge in Jordan.

With respect to the baseless accusations made by the representative of the Syrian regime in his letter dated 6 June 2016, I should like to affirm that Jordan complies with all instruments it has ratified on the prohibition of the use and proliferation of chemical and other toxic substances that could be used as weapons. Moreover, we have consistently called for and supported efforts to make the Middle East a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. Jordan supports and complies with all General Assembly resolutions on disarmament and international security issues and the relevant Security Council resolutions. When Jordan was last a member of the Security Council, it joined the international consensus regarding Security Council resolution 2235 (2015), which calls for the creation of a mechanism to identify those responsible for the use of chemical weapons in Syria. We joined the international consensus because we have always condemned and rejected the use of chemical weapons and other toxic substances in Syria, as that is a violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, international humanitarian law and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

We reiterate our unwavering and dignified position on helping the Syrian people and our ethical and humanitarian commitment to hosting more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees, who fled to Jordan in order to escape the killing and destruction being perpetrated by the Syrian regime. Jordan, which will continue to support international efforts to end the conflict in Syria, also contributed effectively in the drafting and supported the adoption of a number of Security Council resolutions aimed at ending the humanitarian tragedy caused by the conflict and the blockade of cities by the regime and terrorist groups, and at facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all besieged areas and affected civilians.

Jordan once again calls on the United Nations and the entire international community to deal resolutely with the Syrian regime, in order to end its barbaric practices towards its people, and to compel it to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2254 (2015), as well as General Assembly resolutions, international humanitarian law and human rights principles.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dina Kawar
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
22 June 2016
English
Original: French

Letter dated 22 June 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2290 (2016), adopted on 31 May 2016, in which the Council decided to extend until 1 July 2017 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015).

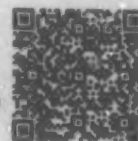
Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, I have appointed the following experts:

- Mr. Andrews Atta-Asamoah, regional issues (Ghana)
- Mr. Payton Knopf, armed groups (United States of America)
- Mr. Andrei Kolmakov, natural resources/finance (Russian Federation)
- Ms. Anna Oosterlinck, humanitarian affairs (Belgium)
- Mr. Klem Ryan, arms (New Zealand).

I have designated Mr. Knopf to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) **BAN Ki-moon**





Security Council

Distr.: General
23 June 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 22 June 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to draw your attention to the following:

Armed terrorist groups have interfered with the work of vaccination teams by preventing them from entering the village of Western Dallah in the Idlib countryside. Members of those groups direct insults at medical personnel, took their identity cards and took photographs of them. They warned the vaccination team not to come back to the aforementioned village and prevented the inhabitants from having their children vaccinated, thus forcing the team to return without completing its mission in the southern Idlib countryside.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bashar Ja'afari
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

